



CLACTON
URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Chief Public Health Inspector
for 1967

CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman:

MR. J. A. MANSFIELD, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

MR. C. H. B. PELL, M.A.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: MR. C. H. B. PELL, M.A.

Vice-Chairman: MISS D. A. NICOLLS, B. A., C. A.

COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH MATTERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health Committee Allotments and Cemetery Committee
Plans Committee Highways Committee

R. A. STENHOUSE, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), D.P.H., R.C.P & S.,
F.R.I.P.H.H.
Medical Officer of Health to the Urban Districts of Clacton,
Brightlingsea, Frinton and Walton, the Rural District of
Tendring and Assistant County Medical Officer.

N. HAWKINS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H. and S.I.E. Jt. Bd.,
Cert R.S.H. Meat and Foods.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer.

J. ROYLE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Cert. R.S.H. and S.I.E. Jt.Bd.
Cert R.S.H. Meat and Foods.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer.

E. G. HALL, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Cert. R.S.H. and S.I.E. Jt.
Bd. Cert R.S.H. Meat and Foods.
Senior District Public Health Inspector.

F. NICKSON, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H. and S.I.E. Jt. Bd., Cert.
R. S. H. Meat and Foods
District Public Health Inspector.

E. H. NORFOLK, Chief Administrative Assistant.

MISS J. FREEMAN. Clerk.

MISS D. E. HICKS, Shorthand Typist.

M. APPLEY. Trainee Public Health Inspector. *

K. G. BALLARD, Trainee Public Health Inspector.

* Also appointed an Inspector for the purposes of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Telephone No:
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Clacton-on-Sea,
Essex.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Clacton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the state of Public Health in the Urban District of Clacton for 1967.

The Registrar General's figures for population show much the same degree of growth as in previous years. The total for 1967 is 34,250. The corrected birth rate at 18.0 is a little higher than last year and the corrected death rate at 11.2 is the same as the National figure. The infant mortality rate at 18.0 is eight points less than last year for the same number of births. Consideration of the table showing causes of death indicate once again an increase in the number of fatal cases of cancer which include 38 cases of lung cancer. Heart disease and cerebral haemorrhage have also increased in number with a total from all causes of 674. It is gratifying to see that the number of deaths from motor accidents has decreased.

There were 156 notifications of infectious diseases which include 140 cases of measles. There were no notified cases of food poisoning.

Attendance of children for immunisation at the County Council Clinics was satisfactory and showed an increase over last year. The details are given in a table elsewhere in the Report.

The First Aid Post at Pier Gap treated 1,306 casualties during the summer season, and 194 lost children were dealt with, while at the Post at Jaywick 1,979 casualties were given first aid, excluding 108 sunburn (10 to hospital) and 98 wasp stings (7 to hospital).

The water supply to the District has been satisfactory during the period under review; over 598 million gallons were supplied, an increase of more than 22 million compared with last year. Details of the various water analyses are shown elsewhere in the Report.

The several holiday and caravan camps in the district have been maintained in a satisfactory state owing to the excellent relationship that exists between the relevant managements and the Public Health staff. A small number of complaints received at the Public Health Department from holiday-makers have been dealt with expeditely.

The permanent occupation of certain properties only intended for summer use at Jaywick continues to be a cause for concern, but it is hoped that the proposed steps on the part of the Council to invoke the provisions of the appropriate Sections of the Housing Act in this connexion will have the desired affect on property owners in the area.

Mention is made elsewhere in the Report of the controversial situation with regard to refuse disposal in the district. The high cost of incineration is emphasised.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to the Council, the Public Health Committee, and Officers of the Council for their co-operation during the year. To the Staff of the Public Health Department my thanks for their excellent work.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. A. STENHOUSE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM

Urban District of	...	Clacton
Area in acres	...	6,807
Population:		
1961 Census	...	27,572
1967 Registrar General's Estimate		34,250
Density of Population per acre	...	5.0
Rateable value	...	£1,798,842
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£7,100
Number of inhabited houses	...	14,600
Total live births	...	454
Birth rate (crude) (per 1,000 home population)		13.3
Birth rate (corrected)	...	18.0
Birth rate (England and Wales)	...	17.2
Number of illegitimate births	...	58
Percentage of total births	...	12.8
Total live and still births	...	458
Total still births	...	4
Still birth rate (per 1,000 total births)		9.0
Still birth rate (England and Wales)		14.8
Total deaths	...	674
Death rate (crude) (per 1,000 home population)		19.7
Death rate (corrected)	...	11.2
Death rate (England and Wales)	...	11.2
Death of infants under 1 year of age		8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		18.0
Infant mortality rate (England and Wales)		18.3
Infant mortality rate - legitimate		12.6
Infant mortality rate - illegitimate		51.7
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 live births)		9.0
Early neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under 1 week of age per 1,000 live births)		6.6
Perinatal mortality rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week of age per 1,000 live births)		15.3
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		-
Maternal deaths	...	-
Maternal mortality rate	...	-
Cancer deaths	...	126
Tuberculosis deaths	...	-

LIVE BIRTHS DURING 1967

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	198	198	396
Illegitimate	31	27	58
 Totals:	 229	 225	 454

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1967 (R.G.)

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Cancer	61	65	126
Leukaemia	2	4	6
Diabetes	4	1	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	35	73	108
Coronary disease, angina	87	76	163
Hypertension with heart disease	4	8	12
Other heart disease	32	51	83
Other circulatory diseases	14	19	33
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	17	16	33
Bronchitis	29	6	35
Other disease of respiratory system	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
Congenital malformations	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	29	43
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	2	2	4
Suicide	2	4	6
 All causes:	 313	 361	 674

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1967

Under 1 year	8
1 and under 5 years	1
5 and under 15 years	1
15 and under 25 years	3
25 and under 35 years	2
35 and under 45 years	5
45 and under 55 years	16
55 and under 65 years	79
65 and under 75 years	218
75 and upwards	341
 Total:	 674

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths
Dysentery	1	1	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-
Measles	140	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	-	-
Whooping Cough	11	1	-
Totals:	156	2	-

IMMUNISATION IN 1967

	Year of Birth	Primary Course	Re-inforcing Injections
QUADRILIN (DTPP)		-	-
TRIPLE (DPT)	1964-1967	373	224
	1960-1963	8	37
	Others under age 16	-	3
DIP/TET	1964-1967	2	24
	1960-1963	7	194
	Others under age 16	8	12
DIPHTHERIA	1964-1967	-	-
	1960-1963	-	1
	Others under age 16	26	-
PERTUSSIS		-	-
TETANUS	1964-1967	-	-
	1960-1963	-	11
	Others under 16	26	1
POLIOMYELITIS	1964-1967	368	34
	1960-1963	14	269
	Others under age 16	5	44
SMALLPOX VACCINATION		Primary	Re-vaccination
Age:	0 - 5	194	1
	5 - 15	5	-
	Over 15	6	-

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of cases notified and deaths occurring during the year 1967 are given below:-

Ages in Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	H	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis since 1963:-

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1963	4	-
1964	7	1
1965	2	1
1966	4	3
1967	4	-

The following figures give the number of cases on the register at the end of 1967:-

Respiratory Male	81	Non-Respiratory Male	2
Respiratory Female	59	Non-Respiratory Female	15
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	140		17
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Totals: 157.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Under the provisions of these Acts the Council, through its Medical Officer, is empowered to seek the removal of necessitous cases to a hospital or institution.

No action was required during 1967.

Assistance was given in the following cases:-

One aged person	-	Home Help provided.
Two aged persons	-	Houses cleaned.
Six aged persons	-	Admitted to Hospital.
One aged person	-	Admitted to a Home.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

Causative Agent	General Outbreaks		Foods involved
	Number of separate outbreaks	Number of cases notified or ascertained	
-	Nil	-	-

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS OF WATER, FOOD, ETC.

(a) WATER

Examination	Source	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological	Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company	67	-	17
Bacteriological	Private	-	-	-

Most of the unsatisfactory samples were obtained from open-air stand pipes and were proved to be due to contamination of the tap. Similarly, contamination of taps over kitchen sinks in cafe kitchens was responsible for the rest of the unsatisfactory samples. Satisfactory follow-up samples were obtained after the taps had been sterilized.

(Also see report, page 12.)

(b) MILK

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	2	-
Pasteurised	43	-

(c) ICE CREAM

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
15	10	7	2

Although 9 of the 34 samples proved unsatisfactory, this is a marked improvement on recent years when the percentage of Grades III and IV has given cause for serious concern. Even now there can be no real satisfaction when one in four of the ice cream samples is below standard. All the 9 samples concerned were of the soft ice cream and the ice cream industry can hardly be proud of this particular product.

(d) OTHER FOODS

Food	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Artificial Cream in Cakes	41	2
Grosvenor Pie	1	-
Hamburger Raw	1	-
Beef	2	-
Steak	1	-
Meat Pasties	2	-
Pork	7	-
Pork Roll	1	-
Pork Pies	2	-
Bacon	3	-
Gammon	1	-
Ham	13	-
Brawn	5	-
Haslet	3	-
Spam	2	-
Sausage	4	-
Corned Beef	2	-
Luncheon Meat	1	-
Chicken tinned	1	-
Whelks	1	-
Prawns	1	-
Jellied Eels	1	-
Cockles	2	1

Food	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Mussels	1	-
Shrimps	1	-
Fish	4	-
Lamb	2	-
Cornish Pasties	3	-
Veal and Ham Pie	1	-
Steak and Kidney Pie	1	-
Steak Pies	5	-
Meat Pie	1	-
Jellied Veal	2	-
Bacon and Egg	4	-
Eggs Cooked	2	-
Bread fried	1	-
Vegetables Mixed	18	-
Fruit	1	-
Yorkshire Pudding	1	-
Cheese salad	1	-
Swab from Poultry Washing Tank	1	-
Swab from Poultry Scalding Tank	1	-

(e) FOOD SAMPLES EXAMINED BY PUBLIC ANALYST

1. Bread. Cigarette end in bread.
2. Bread. Foreign body in bread found to be charred dough.
3. Can of Garden Peas. Foreign body on top of peas found to be a mass of pulped pea tissue.
4. Sterilised Milk Bottle. Concrete adhering to inside bottom of bottle.
5. Bacon. (ready-wrapped). Stale. Request to Board of Trade for early legislation requiring that all ready-wrapped bacon be date stamped.
6. Bottle of Milk. Containing some paint.
7. Cambridge Formula Dietary Loaf of Bread. Fragment of metal embedded in loaf.
8. Bottle of Milk. Mould growth in bottle.
9. Three Chocolate Eclairs. Mould growth in cream.
10. Chicken and Mushroom Pie. Thought to contain a dead fly. Charred mass of vegetable tissue and stalk probably derived from herbs or spices, adhering to inner surface of crust.

11. Pork Pie. Too dirty for human consumption. Found to contain a blackish deposit consisting of a charred residue in the nature of gravy.
12. Butter. Rancid. Strong flavour natural to some types of butter.
13. Pork Pie. Mouldy.

The Council decided to send warning letters to the traders in the cases of numbers 5 and 7, and to prosecute in the cases of numbers 1 and 13.

The traders were also warned in the cases of numbers 4, 6 and 9. No further action was deemed necessary in the other six cases.

(f) Other warning letters were sent to traders and one prosecuted regarding the following unsound foods which for varying reasons were not submitted to the Public Analyst.

1. Pork Pie. Mouldy.
2. Two artificial Cream Cakes. Cream contained Esch. coli.
3. Glass in bottle of Pepsi-Cola.
4. Coconut Ice. Mouldy.
5. Piece of glass in bottle of milk.

(g) FAECAL SPECIMENS Nil Positive 5 Negative.
NOSE AND THROAT SWABS Nil Positive 10 Negative.

(h) MACHINE CLEANSED BOTTLES

Type	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Milk	106	-

(i) TOY SNAKE

Following a complaint that a cat had been paralysed after "eating" a small imported plastic toy snake, and that children would also be at risk when handling the toy, one was sent to the Public Analyst for examination.

The Public Analyst reported that it was unlikely that any harmful effects would arise if a child sucked the toy snake, and accordingly no further action was deemed necessary.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

598,623,000 gallons were supplied during 1967 by the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company from their Dedham Pumping Station, with some assistance from the Company's subsidiary sources at Lawford, Great Bentley, St. Osyth and Stratford St. Mary.

The average daily consumption is 1,640,000 gallons.

Quantity used for domestic purposes	413,873,000
Average daily consumption	1,134,000
Quantity used for trade purposes	184,750,000
Average daily consumption	506,000

9,271 yards of new main were laid in this district during the year

The supply of water to the district has been satisfactorily maintained both in quality and in quantity.

Samples of raw water are taken monthly; these are generally for chemical analysis only.

Monthly samples at each station are taken after aeration and chlorination and for these both the chemical and bacteriological results are given in the analyses below.

In addition to the above, samples are also taken bi-monthly of all water stored in the Company's reservoirs, tanks and water towers. These samples are submitted for bacteriological examination only.

The fluoride content is 1 p.p.m. or more.

There is no evidence of plumbo-solvent action.

At the pumping stations where continuous chlorination is carried out, a test of the chlorine residual is made once per shift (i.e. every 8 hours) a residual of 0.2 p.p.m. of chlorine is maintained. If the chlorine residual falls below this figure the water is re-tested and if still low the chlorine dose is raised to give the required residual. This happens very rarely.

If samples taken from storage show high bacterial counts, then a repeat sample is taken and submitted to Dr. G U. Houghton at the South Essex Waterworks Company's laboratory at Langham for presumptive test, the results of which are known within 48 hours. If the high count is

confirmed the storage reservoir etc., is taken out of service while the contents are thoroughly sterilized with a fairly high dose of chlorine. This is done by injecting chlorine at the booster pump delivery and circulating the water through the reservoir on a closed circuit. The reservoir is then allowed to stand until the chlorine residual has returned to normal and is only brought into service again after another sample has been submitted for bacteriological examination and has been proved satisfactory.

15,896 premises in the Urban District received a supply of piped water.

Parts of Jaywick and the Caravan Camps are supplied by means of 380 standpipes.

The summer population is approximately 80,000.

TENDRING HUNDRED WATERWORKS COMPANY

DEDHAM WORKS - WATER ANALYSES

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

1967

	Maximum	Minimum
Colour	4	Nil
pH.	7.7	7.4
Electric Conductivity	950	840
Chlorine present as Chloride	158	112
Hardness. Total	330	270
Carbonate	280	255
Non-carbonate	60	10
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.7	0.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.50	0.0
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Metals (Iron)	0.30	0.10
Turbidity	3	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	23	11
Total Solids	640	525
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	280	255
Nitrite Nitrogen	Loss than 0.01	Absent
Oxygen absorbed	0.30	0.00
Residual Chlorine	0.27	Nil

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

	<u>1 day at 37° C.</u>	<u>2 days at 37° C</u>	<u>3 days at 20° C</u>
Number of Colonies developing on Agar.			
Minimum	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
Maximum	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
	<u>Present in</u>	<u>Absent from</u>	<u>Probable Number</u>
Presumptive Coliaerogenes			
Reaction	-- ml.	100 ml.	0 per ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1)	-- ml	100 ml.	0 per ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	

REMARKS

These samples are practically clear and bright in appearance have a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and are free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

All samples were analysed by the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The following is a synopsis of the principal work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1967:-

Inspections (Public Health and Housing Acts)	2,482
Other Inspections	4,120
Informal Notices served	352
Informal Notices complied with	288
Formal Notices served	8
Formal Notices complied with	8

The following are the principal improvements obtained:-

HOUSES

Overcrowded	...	1
Dirty	...	2
Verminous	...	13
Damp	...	6
Defective brickwork of external walls		3
Defective chimney stacks		1
Defective roofs	...	10
Defective plaster of walls and ceilings		10
Defective floors	...	5
Defective windows and frames		15
Defective doors or door frames		1
Defective stairs	...	1
Other defects	...	10

DRAINAGE

Stopped drains	...	46
Defective sink, waste pipe, etc.		5
Defective rainwater gutters		2
Other defects	...	15

CLOSETS

Dirty closets	...	4
Structure defective	...	2
Broken closet pedestal and pan		4
Defective flushing apparatus		3
Defective fittings	...	1
Insufficient closet accommodation		1

OTHER NUISANCES

Accumulations	...	13
Other outside defects	...	6

DUSTBINS

Defective or insufficient		5
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FOOD PREMISES

Want of cleanliness	...	3
Want of washing facilities		7
Want of hot water	...	8
Want of soap and towels		4

Unsuitable food storage	3
Other defects	55
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES	
Want of heating	6
Want of lighting	13
Want of washing facilities	13
Want of hot water	19
Want of soap and towels	7
Want of accommodation for clothing	4
Want of seats for employees	-
Absence of adequate first aid equipment	27
Want of thermometers	32
Want of cleanliness	5
Inadequate sanitary accommodation	47
Absence of handrail to staircases	3
Defective supply of drinking water	11
Abstracts displayed	57
Other defects	34
MISCELLANEOUS	11

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

(a) The following new sewers have been constructed by contract for the Council:-

	Foul Sewer (lin. yds)	S. W. Sewer (lin. yds)
Jaywick Lane (St. John Road - "Wick Lodge)	850	
(Millers Barn Road - Sacketts Grove)	420	
Millers Barn Road	270	
Aylesbury Drive	277	
Link Road	41	
Cemetery Extension	434	

(b) The following sewers have been constructed by Developers:-

	Foul Sewer (lin. yds)	S. W. Sewer (lin. yds)
Kestral Way		190
Kestral Way	118	
Puffinsdale		220
Puffinsdale	240	

	Foul Sewer (lin. yds)	S. W. Sewer (lin. yds)
Drakes Approach (Jaywick)		90
Drakes Approach (Jaywick)	125	
Heather Close		160
Heather Close	125	
Oakleigh Road	20	
Oakleigh Road		3
Walnut Close	17 lin. yds. combined sewer	
Almond Close	63 lin. yds. combined sewer	
St. Ives Close	61 lin. yds. combined sewer	
Road off Connaught Gardens West	75 lin. yds. combined sewer	

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Number of infested houses	...	3
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DISINFECTION

Rooms and bedding	...	4
Quantities of bedding, etc., steam disinfected		1

VERMIN, ETC.

Rooms fumigated	...	2
Houses fumigated	...	13
Wasps' nests destroyed	...	107

In 1966 when only 18 calls were made for destruction of wasps' nests it was hoped that the wasp nuisance was on the decline. Last year, however, there was a marked increase in their numbers and 107 nests were dealt with.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Number of properties in District	16,842
Number of properties inspected as a result of notification	325
Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	10
Number of <u>infested</u> properties treated: Rats	243
	Mice 65

The sewers received treatments during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Premises registered	...	6
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ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

Premises registered	...	1
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RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

Premises registered	...	2
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DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

Operators licenced	...	2
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SHOPS ACT, 1950

323 Inspections were made and the requirements of the Act were explained where necessary. 10 defects were dealt with.

Once again as a result of the requisite ballots, orders were made (i) extending the general closing hours (June - September inc.); (ii) suspending the obligation to have an early closing day; and (iii) extending the list of articles which may be sold on Sunday (18 Sundays).

There was no evidence of shopkeepers taking much advantage of the order extending the general closing hours.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock within the Urban District.

OFFENSIVE TRADES, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 107

One registration - Rag and Bone Dealer.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

Premises registered	...	6
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BATHING POOLS

Bathing pools are provided by five of the private companies catering for holidays and another pool has been provided at the County High School.

(a) Two pools; one indoor (180,000 gallons) and one outdoor (260,000 gallons) are interconnected. The pools are fed by the town mains, and the main purification treatment is by chlorination. Provision is made for heating the water. There is a complete change of water every ten hours.

(b) One pool; open-air fed by filtered sea-water, the main purification treatment being by means of chlorination. It holds 315,000 gallons, and there is a complete change of water every ten hours.

(c) One pool; open-air, fed by the town main supply; the purification being by chlorination. It holds 60,000 gallons. When necessary, water heating is by gas.

(d) One pool; open-air, fed by the town main supply; purification by chlorination. It holds 142,000 gallons.

(e) One pool; open-air, fed by the town main supply; the purification is by chlorination. It holds 40,000 gallons.

(f) One pool; indoor; fed by the town main supply; purification by chlorination. It holds 45,000 gallons.

39 Samples of water were submitted from the five bathing pools in the District for bacteriological examination. 30 were satisfactory; 9 samples unsatisfactory.

96 Residual Chlorine Tests were carried out: 81 were satisfactory, and 15 unsatisfactory.

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

Thirteen Camping Sites and one residential site are licensed.

One licence was issued for a tented camp.

142 Inspections at camps and individual moveable dwellings.

During the year some progress was made in agreeing the Council's site licence conditions with some of the caravan site proprietors and now only two main conditions are in dispute. One of these relates to the provision of hard standings and the other to the limitation of use of the sites to the holiday season.

Delays have arisen in getting these disputed conditions to the Magistrates' Court, but it is hoped that they can be settled before another year elapses.

After further detailed discussion, the Council's scheme for establishing a municipal camping site in St. John's Road was deferred until the question of sewerage St. John's Road and the possibility of further excavations (in connection with refuse disposal work) taking place at the site has been determined.

NOISE ABATEMENT

61 Inspections.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

97 Smoke observations.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The atmospheric pollution station is situated in the Public Health Department at the Town Hall. The results obtained from the apparatus are submitted for evaluation to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at Warren Spring Laboratory, Hertfordshire.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(a) Registrations and General Inspections:-

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	13	115	43
Retail Shops	27	262	75
Wholesale Shops,			
Warehouses	-	13	-
Catering Establishments open to public, canteens	10	45	17
Fuel Storage Depot	-	3	-
Totals:	50	438	135

(b) 474 visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises.

(c) Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	921
Retail shops	1,343
Wholesale depts., warehouses	100
Catering establishments	438
Canteens	23
Fuel storage depots	20
	Total 2,845
	Total Males 1,187
	Total Females 1,658

(d) Exemptions Nil

(e) Prosecutions Nil

(f) 5 Inspectors appointed under Section 52.

1 other staff employed for most of the time on work in connection with the Act.

Accidents reported 5

Notices of defects served	122
Total defects	456
Notices abated	84
Defects abated	288

Initial inspections of shop premises and offices coming within our jurisdiction, reinspections to ascertain if contraventions of the Act previously noted had been complied with, and a study of the growing volume of Ministry Circulars explaining the Act took up a large part of departmental time once again.

With initial inspections it was again found that some employers had made no attempt to comply with the Act. Fortunately most of the provisions of the Act are based on such good common sense that disputes seldom arise.

The reporting of accidents and their subsequent investigation is bound to prove beneficial to employees generally.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Reg- ister (2)	Number of Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	142	34	6	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	18	4	1	-
Totals:	176	38	7	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred				
			To H. M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)			
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Overcrowded (S. 2.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4.)	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7.)							
(a)							
Insufficient	3	1	-	1	-	-	
(b)							
Unsuitable or Defective	1	-	-	-	-	-	
(c)							
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Cutwork)	3	1	-	-	-	-	
Totals:	7	2	-	2	-		

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Section 133 and 134)

Section 133				Section 134
Nature of work (1)	Number of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c) (2)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)
Wearing Apparel, Making etc.	31	-	-	--
Artist's Brushes	1	-	-	-
Total:	32	-	-	-

23 Inspections at Outworkers' premises.

HOUSING

INSPECTION

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects under Housing or Public Health Acts 300

HOUSING ACTS

Number of Houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	Nil
Houses demolished	...	4
Houses demolished (voluntarily)		1
Houses previously closed now demolished		Nil
Number of Houses in respect of which closing orders were made	...	Nil
Houses closed	...	Nil
Houses inspected for overcrowding or permitted numbers	...	39

Licences issued in connection with the temporary use of houses by persons in excess of permitted number	...	2
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RENT ACT, 1957

Applications for certificates of disrepair	Nil
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REPAIRS

Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the year as a result of INFORMAL ACTION under the Housing or Public Health Acts	...	143
--	-----	-----

Public Health Acts - action after service of Formal Notice

Houses in which defects were remedied:-		
By Owners	...	7
By Local Authority	...	-

NEW HOUSES AND FLATS ERECTED DURING 1967:-

By Private Enterprise	...	427
By the Council	...	24
		<hr/>
		451
		<hr/>

Total dwellings erected or converted since 1946:	...	6,719
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Applicants for Council Houses

1 application was supported on health grounds.

FOOD

The following list shows the number of premises at which food for human consumption is sold or prepared and the number of visits paid to them:

65 Cafes and Restaurants	274
10 School Canteens	10
29 Butchers' Shops	106
18 Fish Friers	31
13 Wet Fish Shops	24
13 Bread and Cake Shops	74
81 General Grocers	97

3	Supermarkets	51
27	Greengrocers	56
36	Hawkers	5
3	Ice Cream Manufacturers	18
253	Ice Cream Vendors	105
3	Ice Cream Storage Premises	6
98	Milkshops and vending machines	206
7	Bakehouses	13
5	Dairies	18
		<hr/>
		1,094
		<hr/>

SERVICES UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

(a) Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus

(i)	Number of samples of raw milk examined	Nil
(ii)	Number of positive samples found	Nil
(iii)	Action taken in respect of positive samples	Nil

(b) The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

(i)	Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district	Nil
(ii)	Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test and their results	Nil
(iii)	Comments on the year's administration of these Regulations	Nil

(c) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

(i)	Number of premises subject to these Regulations	369
(ii)	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16	369
(iii)	Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies	249
(iv)	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	249

(d) Poultry Inspection

(i)	Number of poultry processing premises within the district	1
(ii)	Number of visits to these premises	11

(iii)	Total number of birds processed during the year	60,000
(iv)	Types of birds processed	Broilers and capons etc.
(v)	Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	About 1%
(vi)	Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	Approx 2,400 lbs.
(vii)	Comments on poultry processing and inspection	Nil

REGISTERING OF FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

The number of premises registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act is as follows:-

Sausage Meat, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Meat	43
Sale of Ice Cream	253
Manufacture of Ice Cream	3
Storage of Ice Cream	3

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

All home-killed meat entering the district is inspected at the place of slaughter.

The following list gives details of the diseased or unsound meat and other foods found unfit for human consumption. They were surrendered voluntarily and destroyed or used for animal feeding.

Unsound food dealt with by the Council is disposed of at the Controlled Tip.

	lbs
214 tins of Meat	825
143 tins of Fish	219
2,094 tins of Fruit and Vegetables	2,520
Bacon	9
Meat	359
Fish	514
Fruit and Vegetables	169
Butter and Fats	275
Other Foods	189
38 tins of Milk and Cream	-
Total: 2 tons. 5 cwts. 9 lbs.	

MILK SUPPLY

The milk supply for the Urban District is obtained from three Dairy Companies in the Area and one Dairyman whose premises are situated in the Tendring Rural District.

MILK VENDING MACHINES

Two milk vending machines are installed on forecourts in the district. 7 samples of milk were obtained from the machines and proved satisfactory.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

The following table sets out the number of Registrations in 1967:-

Dairies	5
Distributors of Milk	95
Milk Vending Machines	2

BAKEHOUSES

There are 7 bakehouses in the Urban District. None of them is an underground bakehouse.

13 Inspections were made during the year.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

A householder was prosecuted under the Public Health Act 1936, Section 93, an order made to comply with an abatement notice, and the Council awarded £5. 5s. Od. costs.

A baker was prosecuted under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, Section 2. A fine of £10 was imposed but costs refused.

A milk distributor was prosecuted under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, Section 2. A fine of £3 was imposed, with no order as to costs.

A shop-keeper was prosecuted under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, Section 8. A fine of £8 was imposed, plus £2. 5. 0. witness expenses, but with no order as to costs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Particulars of samples taken under the above Act in the Clacton Urban District by the Weights and Measures Department of the Essex County Council during 1967:-

The County Council point out that the object of selective sampling and analysis is to ensure within the area for which such authority is responsible the sale of food which is of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser, which is free from any harmful ingredient, is not adulterated or misdescribed, complies with compositional standards, and generally complies with all the many statutory regulations so carefully planned for the information and protection of consumers.

During the year 1,479 samples of food and drugs were taken and of these 764 were Milk Samples of which 753 were tested at the department's own laboratory.

The Public Analyst reported adversely upon 24 samples. Proceedings were instituted in nine instances.

Additionally, 2,421 prepacked articles of food were examined by the sampling officers in the course of enforcing the Labelling of Food Order, 1953 (as amended) which requires ingredients to be given upon containers, and to ensure compliance with regulations controlling the use of food additives.

Displays of imported food were also inspected to ensure due compliance with the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act 1926, as to disclosures of origin. Of the above-mentioned samples, the following were procured within the area of the Clacton Urban District:-

Type of Samples	Numbers of Samples in Urban District
Apples	1
Apricots	1
Almonds	2
Blackcurrant Fruit Drink	1
Chicken and Mushroom Pie	1
Desiccated Coconut	1
Dried Fruit	9
Gelatine	2
Ginger	1
Honey	1
Jellies	3
Meat Pie	1
Mincemeat	1
Preserves and Marmalades	7
Shelled Walnuts	1
Steak and Kidney Pie	1
Sugar	1

Type of Samples	Numbers of Samples in Urban District
Anylobarbitone Sodium Capsules B.P.	1
Ascorbic Acid Tablets	1
Compound Vitamin Tablets	1
Pentobarbitone Sodium B. P.	1
Vitamin B1 Tablets	1
Milk	34 (including 8 taken from Schools)

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE COLLECTION

During the year there were two additions to the fleet of refuse collection vehicles, one being a Dennis Paxit IIIA with hoist for use with bulk bins and the other a Norba. The Norba is the first of this make we have had and first impressions were more than favourable. The summer fleet consisted of nine vehicles, and the winter fleet had eight vehicles with two older machines as stand-by vehicles.

The additional travelling to the refuse disposal site outside the district, the continuing expansion of the town and the increasing volume of refuse all posed problems for the department.

The publication of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Report on "Refuse Collection and Storage" presented us as it did most other authorities with several problems of complying with their recommendations.

The most difficult is the recommendation to abandon the "skep system" and change to the continental dustless loading system or the paper sack system, and the Council have not yet decided on this.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Undoubtedly, the most disappointing news of the year was the refusal by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to permit the Council to use the two sites at Jaywick Marshes for refuse disposal. Exception could have been taken to parts of the Ministry Inspector's report, but it was accepted that little could be done to reverse the decision.

Probably the arrangements already made with Tendring Rural District Council, who share their Martins Farm site at St. Osyth, having removed the urgency to acquire our own site,

influenced the Ministry. Nevertheless, the Council seem determined to have their own refuse disposal site as soon as possible and there has been no let up in the negotiations for possible sites.

Meanwhile, ill-informed opinion of certain members of the public voiced in the local press urged the acquisition of a large incinerator as the solution to all the problems of refuse disposal. To deal with this clamour it would appear that the local authorities in this area may have to explore the possibility of joint action in erecting an incinerator.

There is no doubt that the high cost of incineration (several times higher than for controlled tipping) will affect the decision. Another important factor is the need to have land on which to tip approximately half the refuse which is still left after incineration. The public outcry against using Jaywick Marshes for about seven years refuse disposal would be minor compared with that arising from a proposal to use land for incineration and tipping for a minimum of twenty years.

GULLY CLEANSING

The gully cleansing and cesspool emptying machine is now eleven years old and in urgent need of replacement. Quotations have been invited for a new machine which it is hoped will be delivered early in 1968. The old machine has, however, been hired out to neighbouring local authorities for gully and cesspool emptying in their districts.

STREET CLEANSING

For the first time we had the benefit of two Johnston Vacuum Cleansing Machines for the whole year. These two machines, together with the two pedestrian controlled Harbilt Electric Trucks and three individual hand trucks, enabled us to cope with the continuing increased mileage of roads resulting from the Council's policy of making-up and adopting private streets as a matter of urgency. There is, however, a need for a third pedestrian controlled truck in the near future.

Once again it was observed that the Anti-Litter propaganda, combined with the strategic siting of litter receptacles, had a good effect in reducing the litter problem. No improvement was found, however, in the nuisance arising from dog owners permitting their animals to foul the footways.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are twenty-three public conveniences in the District, and as was reported last year, some of these are in urgent need of replacement. Even financial considerations must not be allowed to delay the rebuilding programme for much longer.

It is regretted that trouble has again been experienced with the free warm-air hand-drying facilities which are provided in most of the ladies' public conveniences. The use of the driers for drying wet handkerchiefs, babies' nappies etc., has caused most of the trouble, and attempts to reduce this by affixing warning notices failed as the notices were soon torn down.

